THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 58. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD ASPINALL, is authorized to sign out firm by Procuration.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghai, 23rd, August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	17,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. NEAVE & Co., Hongkong, a quantity of Swedish TIMBER, specially selected for the purposes of House Building. Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

JUST ARRIVED.

A FRENCH GILT DINNER and BREAKFAST SET.
CUT DECANTERS.
CANDLESTICKS with SHADES.
BRACKETS.
A Collection of NEW BOOKS.
MUSIC.
PICTURES.
LARGE CHARTS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FLANNELS.
CASSINETT.
PISTOLS and FOWLING PIECES.
COPYING INK.
RIM-LOCKS, and other HARDWARE.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 28th August, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX "OLIVER CROMWELL."

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

A fine and useful assortment of SUNDRY GOODS, carefully selected for this Market, to be disposed of at moderate terms.—

Sundry Goods:

Square-box Coffee Mills, assorted sizes; French Do.; Pepper Do.; French Bronze Knockers, assorted sizes; Scrapers, assorted sizes; Sad Irons, assorted; Turned Pestles and Mortars; Saucepans and Covers, assorted; Deep Stewpans, assorted; Soup Pots; Round Tea Kettles, assorted sizes; Tea Kitchens; Whiting; Blacking; Pump Leather; Melting Pots; Do. Ladles; Black Lead; Do. in Lump; Rottenstone; Plate Powder; Frying-pans, assorted; Brimstone; Gimlets; Toasting Forks; Telescopes; Brass Pillar Candlesticks; Wine Corks; Poulterer's Choppers; Purchase Cranks; Slide Bell Pulls; China Nob Do. Do.; Pillar Cranks; Driving End Do.; Do. Slide Plate Carriages; Check Springs; Bell Do.; Box Bell Levers; Side Levers; Brass Head Nails; Bell Staples; Mortice Cranks; Brass Box Locks, assorted; Cup-board Locks; Desk Do., assorted; Bottle Baskets; Do. Jack Improved; Do. and Brass; Bung Borers; Brass Padlocks, assorted; Bells; Mortice Locks, assorted sizes; Turkey Sponges; Copper Boat Nails; Deck Nails; Scupper Do.; Spikes; Rivets; Pump Tacks; Copper Do.; Copper Rivets; Copper Wire; Bastard Files, assorted sizes; Do. Do., half round; Flat Rasps; Round Do.; Horse Do.; Smooth Files; Saw Do., assorted; Patent Screws, assorted sizes; Bread Rasps; Patent Brass Screws, assorted; Bottling Corks; Beer Do.; Bronzed Coffee Pots; Paste Jiggers; Bottler's Drivers; Do. Boots; Wine Corks, 2d quality; Cruet Frames, and Glasses; Grindstones; Roughed Domes; Engraved Do.; Lamp Chimnies; Ceiling Shades for Lamps; Roughed and Engraved Under-dishes for Do.; Hanging Lamps, lacquered, assorted; Do., with roughed Underdishes Domes and Ceiling; Hall Lanthorns, lacquered; Do. Do., roughed; Hall Lamp Burners; Cottons for Hanging Lamps, assorted sizes; Binnacle Lamps; Desk Lights and Ventilators; Fish Kettles; Tea Do.; Liquor Measures; Horn Lanthorns; Bull's Eye Do.; Dust Pans Japanned; Jelly Moulds; Nutmeg Graters; Oil Fillers; Melon Moulds; Pudding Do.; Baking Dishes; Paste Cutters; Soup Tureens, oval and oblong; Tart Pans; Wine Mullers; Do. Strainers; Spice Boxes; Shaving Pots; Patty Pans; Tin Plates; Plate Covers; Dish Do; Raised Bread Tins; Basting Ladles; Colanders, assorted; Tin Coffee Pots; Egg Slices; Gravy Strainers; Pepper Boxes; Pudding Pans; American Ovens, complete; Sauce Pans; Soup Ladles Tin; Sausage Fillers; Deep Sea Leads; Hand Leads; Sandwich Trays, and Iron Tea Trays different qualities and sizes; Brass Compasses; Ivory handled Table Knives; Do. Do. Dessert; Carvers; Ivory Steel Black Do.; Stag Do.; Butcher's Saws; Butcher's Knives; Poulterer's Knives Stag Steels; Black Do.; Butcher's Stag Do.; Spring Balances; Metal Pepper Boxes; Green Baize, assorted; Table Spoons; British Plate; Dessert Do.; Tea, Egg, and Salt Do.; Table Forks; Dessert Do.; Soup Ladles; Wilson's Leg Books; Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and White Bunting; Snuffer Trays; Plated, assorted sizes; Steel Snuffers; Plated to match; Trays; Britannia Metal Soup Tureens and Ladles; Cork Screws; Table Mats, different sorts; One Rope maker's Jack; Brass Padlocks; Can Hooks; Butcher's Cleavers; Butcher's Counter and Gamble; Curry Combs; Iron Gravy Spoons; Iron Skewers; Marline Spikes; Chamois Leathers; Weights; Ring-Weights; Cork Drawers; Hand Cuffs Figured; Do. Polished; Copper Kettles; Brazed Do.; Cork Screws, extra quality; Seaming Ladles; Purser's Scales; Steak Tongs; Screw Plate and Taps; Nut Crackers; Coffee Roasters; Brace-and-Bits; Steel Yards; Hanging Grindstones; Bannister Brushes; Hair Brooms; Horse Paste; Blacking; Bottle and Plate Brushes; Deck Scrubbers; Deck Spreading; Plasterers and Ground Brushes; Sash Tools; Plate Iron, assorted sizes.

Perfumery, &c.:

Macassar Oil; Kalidor; Odonto; Melacomia; Lavender Water; Esprits of Lavender; Pomatum; Nail, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, assorted qualities; Small Tooth Combs; Dressing Combs; Pocket and Tail Combs; Shoe Horns.

Stationary and Dry Goods:

Foolscap; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, last edition; Nautical Almanacks for 1852 and 1853; Admiralty Charts of the Coast of China; Visiting Cards; White Serge; Lancashire Flannel; Electorial, Real, and Imitation Welsh Flannel; Ladies' Pearl White Silk Lace Mitts; Do. Black; Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Silk Gloves; Men's Black and Coloured Cashmere Gloves; Slender Habit Do.; Habits and Steeple Buck Habits; Men's Gloves; Drab Cloth Berlin; Drab Aberdeen, Cuffed, and Lambswool; Men's Gloves, assorted sizes and qualities; Ladies' Drab Kid Gloves, assorted colours; Men's coloured Kid Gloves; India Rubber; Berlin and White Buck Braces; Hat Bands; Crape Lutestring, plain and fancy assorted colours; White German Ribbons, assorted sizes; Muslin Collars; White Cotton and Fancy Gimps; Cotton Braid; Pins, assorted; Black Silk Velvet; Damask Linen Napkins; Table Cloths, assorted qualities; Damask Table Cloths; Printed Cottons; Printed and Checked Muslin Dresses; Lace Check Muslins; Linen Grass Cloths; Russia Linen; Knife Cloth; Linen Sea Cloth; a few pairs of fine French Boots; American Boots and Shoes; and a few light Summer Coats.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

SINGAPORE PLANKS, at from ¾, 1¼, and 1½ inch thick, and 16 feet long.
PINE SPARS, at from 30 to 67 feet in length.
MARABO WOOD.
India WATER GOBLETS.
Malacca CANE.
GIN in Cases.
PITH HATS.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of OIL PRINTS, consisting of
THE QUEEN VICTORIA.
PRINCE ALBERT.
THE HOLY FAMILY.
JENNY LIND.
JETTY TREFFZ.
THE CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
JEW IN VENICE, &c.

AND ALSO,

Some fine Spanish CHOCOLATE.
SWEET BISCUITS in Jars.
Manila COFFEE.
German SAUSAGES.
SPICED BEEF.
CHERRY-CORDIAL in Pints.
PEARL BARLEY in Kegs.
Manila ROPE.
GREEN PAINTS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE-BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AND JUST LANDED

Ex *HOWQUA, ANNA, MENCIUS,* AND *ANNETTE GILBERT,*

A large and selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, comprising—
WATER CRACKERS.
DRIED APPLES.
Fresh OYSTERS.
LOBSTERS.
CLAMS.
LEMON SYRUP.
LOAF SUGAR.
Superior CHEWING TOBACCO.
YELLOW SOAP.
Assorted HERBS.
Malaga RAISINS.
SPERM CANDLES.
SOLAR LARD OIL.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE TIME PIECES.
WATER FILTERS.
SPRING BALANCES.
HAND BELLS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Assorted.
CRUET-STANDS.
Plated FORKS and SPOONS.
RIDING WHIPS.
HAIR BRUSHES.
Metallic MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Turkey SPONGES.
Superfine Woollen CARPETING.
Oil Cloth CARPETING.
Air Tight STOVES.
FIRE GRATES, various sizes and patterns with Fire Bricks and Soap Stone.
French ROCKING CHAIRS, covered with Crimson Plush.

Patent	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nurse	Do.	Do.	Do.
Common	Do.	Do.	Do.
Arm	Do.	Do.	Do.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.
LETTER PAPER.
Fine Cream Laid NOTE PAPER.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Blue Navy CLOTH.
German BROWN CLOTH.
TWEEDS Do.
Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES.
Huckaback TOWELS.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS.
Do. NAPKINS.
Silk Half HOSE.
White Merino HALF-HOSE.
Woollen Do.
GOLD LACE.

ALSO,

Stunt's Calf BOOTS and SHOES.
Patent LEATHER.
SHOE BRUSHES.
Mortice LOCKS.
Brass and Iron SCREWS.
Copper and Iron PUMP TACKS.
RAT-TRAPS.
Sheath KNIVES.
Superior PEN KNIVES and RAZORS.
CROCKERY, Toilet Sets.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.

Apply to JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET.

ALSO,

A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Propontis,* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK. Apply to

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,
(Warranted of Superior Quality.)

ARE now supplied at the "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY" at the following reduced prices, viz.,

SODA-WATER, .. 75 Cents } ⅌ Doz.
LEMONADE, .. 1 Dollar }

Owing to the scarcity of bottles, it is particularly requested that they be returned as quickly as possible: if kept longer than one month, they will be charged for at the rate of One Dollar per dozen.

J. BAVAGE LOCKE.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Coastlanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUJON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 15th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by

H. FOGG & Co.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

DURING the past week the weather has been rather variable—but generally cooler than in the previous week, and at the same time accompanied by much damp. After the late gale the thermometer has never regained its former height; it may now be safely predicted that it will no longer exceed an average of 80° for any continuance. The average of the past week has only been 76° 0′ as compared with 77° 8′ in 1850. As was hinted in last week's resumé the cotton has suffered to some extent from the wind and rain—and the paddy, which is fast advancing to maturity, and would otherwise have afforded a crop above the average, seems to have numerous blighted grains on each panicle; but whether this is the result of the late gale may be doubted. The blighted grains present a blackened appearance, and when examined are found to contain no ovule.

TABLE
OF
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
29	F.	30.00	29.88	29.87	73.	81.	N.W.	N.W.	0.12	0.00
30	S.	29.91	29.95	29.78	73.	80.	N.	N.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
31	S.	29.85	30.09	29.71	73.5	79.	N.N.W. to N.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
SEPTEMBER.										
1	M.	29.93	29.99	29.77	77.	77.5	N. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.03
2	Tu.	29.93	29.92	29.76	76.5	73.5	N.	N.W. to N.	0.00	1.17
3	W.	29.85	30.01	29.74	78.	76.	N.	E.	0.00	0.11
4	Th.	29.87	30.05	29.73	78.	76.7	N. to S.S.E.	E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.22
								Total	1.12	1.53

Shanghae, 5th September, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.
Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insrtion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Port Phillip,	June —.
Calcutta,	July 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	July 17.	Amoy,	Aug. 16.
Madras,	July 14.	Hongkong,	Aug. 12.
Singapore,	Aug. 1.	Ningpo,	Aug. 21.
Penang,	July 28.	New York,	June 9.
Batavia,	June 24.	San Francisco,	July 7.
Manila,	July —.	Sdwich. Islands,	July —.

IN our few observations on the singular change discovered at home, in the ship's manifests and the actual shipments, we purposely abstained from drawing attention to either the shippers, or consignees. Now that we hope a more satisfactory system is in operation, it is better to let byegones be byegones, and trust that the future will redeem the blot, that has some time dimmed the brightness of our Merchants' escutcheons at this port. It may be well to suggest, however, that it becomes of greater importance than ever, now, that the whole onus of securing and collecting the Custom's duties, rests with the Chinese Authorities, to keep all mercantile transactions as clear from suspicion as possible, otherwise, much trouble may be occasioned, and cargo boats most inconveniently detained, to the annoyance of the shippers; and perhaps loss of the home market. In a future number, we shall have somewhat to say on the altered prospects opened up to our intelligent community, now that the fair trader of every nation is put upon an equal footing, and every due precaution is likely to be enforced, in order that the Dues of Foreign Trade at this Port, may be equitably paid by all Merchants, without distinction.

FOR a comparison between last Season and the present as regards the British trade of this port, we refer our readers to the accompanying Statement, in which the leading Commercial features of July, and August, this year, are placed in juxtaposition with those of the same months in 1850.

The extraordinary increase in the Exports, clearly shows the rising importance of Shanghai as a place of trade, but we can scarcely expect to find the same relative advance as the Season progresses; on the contrary, a decided diminution in some of the forthcoming months, when compared with the same periods last year, may almost confidently be looked for.

The Tonnage employed this year, is about 100 per cent over that of last!

We need scarcely call attention to the superior class of vessels employed in the trade, the emulation displayed by their commanders, in fact, the Grand Yacht Race half round the world, in which the shipping from China are now engaged, a race not equaled in interest by any aquatic contest that ever took place; a race that may revolutionize the whole science of shipbuilding in England, and teach John Bull the useful lesson, that he must not always pertinaciously adhere to his old ideas, especially in these days of Railway speed and Electric communication, but throw over-board a sufficient quantity of his tonnage, to make room for the grand desideratum—despatch.

The extra expenses, and Trinity dues, that fall proportionately heavier on light carrying, fast sailing vessels, should be made up by increased freight, if not, the Foreign vessels will certainly retain all the Glory, if the British ship-owner cannot with the speed increase his profits. However the rage for fast sailing vessels is now so dominant, that it is to be feared, (or hoped for,) more will be built, than will find employment at rates of Freight, higher than their more capacious rivals, and they will be open to Charters on as easy terms.

In the Statement herewith, we find that no Foreign vessel had loaded for England, in the first two months of last Season, while during the two last months, the quantity of Foreign tonnage loaded, is *thirty five* per cent of all the shipping despatched hence to Great Britain! If this had arisen from any supposed advantages that Foreign vessels enjoyed at this port, British ship-owners might well complain: And as three, of the four Foreign ships, were patronized chiefly on account of their fame for fleetness, British ship-owners have no cause, in this case, to rail at the Repeal of the Navigation laws; but our Merchants may deplore that these laws were not long since expunged from the Statute Book, when they find they are compelled to employ Foreign shipping, for merits much to be desired, but which most British vessels, unfortunately, do not possess.

We notice the expected arrivals of Woollens to this port, at the present time, are far below what was looked for at the same period last year, only 5,390 pieces being expected now against, 14,270 in 1850, there is a probability too, of only a portion of the 5,890 pieces being brought here, as two of the ships to arrive, touch at Hongkong.

LAST SEASON COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT IN SHANGHAI.

	1850, *Last Season.*	1851, *The Present.*
In July —, Sailed from Shanghai to Great Britain,	3 Ships taking 857,900 lbs. Tea, 1,667 bales Silk.	10 Ships taking 5,245,316 lbs. Tea, 2,923 bales Silk.
On " 31, Shipping in Port,	13 " measuring 5,427 tons.	28 " measuring 12,880 tons.
On " 31, Shipping still to arrive from England,	4 " having on board 4,366,05 yards Plain Shirtings.	9 " having on board 10,099,594 yards Plain Shirtings.
To Aug. 31, Since commencement of the Season, Sailed from Shanghai to Great Britain,	12 " taking 4,183,890 lb. Tea, 3,090 bales Silk.	19 " taking 7,032,708 lbs. Tea, 5,668 bales Silk. Christian's cargo not included.
On " 31, Shipping in Port,	17 " measuring 6,718 tons.	34 " measuring 13,888 tons.
On " 31, Shipping still to arrive from England,	9 " having on board 12,449,426 yards Plain Cottons 14,270 pieces Woollens	8 " having on board 17,368,370 yards Plain Cottons 5,390 pieces Woollens.
To " 31, Foreign vessels Sailed for England,	None; one loading	4 Foreign Ships and one loading.*

* The tonnage of these 4 being more than 35 per cent of the whole shipping sailed to England up to date.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1851.

N.B.—The *John Spencer* and *Anna*, being, *it is supposed*, destined for the Continent, are left out of this calculation.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 57.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

The conduct of another officer named Lykouëching, is no less deserving of praise for the fidelity so conspicuous therein. As soon as he had learnt that rebels had entered into Pekin, he encountered them with a large squadron of the Imperial Guard, and disputed their advance from street to street and defended every foot of ground. But the enemy whose forces increased every moment, having at length succeeded in turning him, he suddenly found himself between two fires. The fearful blows he dealt right and left, made him easily observed. They threw themselves upon him, and surrounded him; and notwithstanding every effort to disengage himself, he was overpowered and made prisoner.

Lystching to whom they presented him the following day, had been witness to his bravery, and was much struck with it; he therefore praised him loudly before them all. He did more: in order to mark the esteem he felt for the conduct of this mandarin, he offered him one of the first dignities of the Empire, at the same time soliciting him to submit with a good grace, since, said he, your old master no longer survives.

Lykouëching, was not ignorant of it; but this Emperor whose death was no longer doubtful, had left heirs who represented him; and the brave Chinese determined to prove as faithful towards his children, as he had already been to their father. This consideration arrested him: he reflected a little time within himself, after which, with a frank and resolute air, which always well becomes a brave soldier, he replied to the usurper that he accepted his offer, upon the following conditions, which were alone able in his mind to justify his submission in the eyes of the public. The first was that the new Monarch would cause the late Emperor and Empress to be interred with all the solemnities of the usual Imperial Rites. The second, that the place destined for the burial of the Mings, and the Hall of Ancestors* of that family should be kept up in the same style as it had hitherto been preserved. The third, that the brothers of the Heir apparent, whom it was said had been arrested in their flight, should receive no injury, and should at once be restored to liberty.

Lystching, notwithstanding his wickedness, had a great soul. Far from being offended with the conditions asked by this brave man, he was obliged to admire the noblenss of the demand. Thus to forget himself in behalf of a Sovereign who was no longer in existence, appeared to Lystching to be a prodigy of generosity in Lykouëching, that would redound to the glory of his new reign, if he granted all without hesitation. He did so, and in order to show that he acted in good faith, he immediately gave the title of Prince of Song to the eldest of the two brothers who they said had been stopped; and he commanded that on the following day the obsequies of the Ming Emperor should be celebrated with great pomp, as well as those of his wife the Empress. Lykouëching assisted at them, his face bathed in tears; and the usurper to whom this circumstance was related, did not appear at all offended at it. These two men were well content with the part each had enacted: the one believing that he had done all for his former Master that it had been in his power to do; and the other persuaded that he had thereby gained over to his side an officer of the highest merit. But this lasted but a short time.

A few days subsequently, a rumour arose in Pekin, that the Heir apparent was safely arrived in Shantung; this account was invested with all that could render it probable, nevertheless it was untrue.

It was also reported that he actively sought his rights. This news greatly disturbed Lykouëching. He saw in this young aspirant a real Master; and Lystching, notwithstanding his benefits appeared nothing less than an usurper. The difficulty then was how to keep his oath and the security of the promised conditions, along with his duty as a faithful subject. Lyouëching thought he had solved this difficulty by strangling himself like a madman, the very day that this false report was published.

Lystching easily guessed the secret motive of his death. His rage found therein a pretext for breaking out: he forgot the promises he had made, and issued counter orders, all stamped with the character of tyrant. It was in consequence of these cruel orders, that they profaned the tomb of the deceased Emperor, that they destroyed the Hall of Ancestors of the Ming, and that they slaughtered in cold blood all of that race discoverable in Pekin, or its neighbourhood.

However, Providence at length prepared an avenger of the enormous crimes of this monster. This was Ousankouei, Commander of the Chinese forces on the most eastern frontier of Tartary. Beneath a handsome and dignified exterior, he possessed all the valour of a hero, great loftiness of mind, and a noble soul; such in a few words was the character of this brave soldier.

Had he possessed a little more application in acquiring a knowledge of men; a certain tact in distrusting their designs and taking proper security to ensure the performance of their promises; in fine, more policy in the delicate circumstances of life; his great projects would have infallibly succeeded, his renown would have been more solid and brilliant, and his fortune infinitely more permanent than it was.

This General having been apprized of the great danger the Emperor was in, had resolved to march to the succour of that Monarch, by taking the road to Pekin. But however emboldened his army had become by the many small skirmishes they had with the Tartars, he foresaw that being so inferior to Lystching, it would be impossible to subject the rebels and bring them to reason with it alone. Even the confidence he himself inspired in the breasts of the soldiers to be faithful to their Prince, through the effect of his own example, gave him but uncertain hopes of augmenting his army to a sufficient amount; on account of the progress that the rebellion had already made in all parts of the State. Thus, Ousankouei, after much reflection, being desirous of striking a decisive blow, thought he must obtain a powerful reinforcement, with which he would be sure of victory. Unfortunately the part he took, to deliver his country from the yoke of a tyrant, did not end in effecting that alone: he sought only for allies, and he gave it new masters.

The well grounded opinion that this Chinese Commander had formed of the bravery and good faith of the Manchu Tartars, made him hope that in applying to them, he would easily obtain powerful support. He therefore sent a confidential man to them, who was to offer them in his name large sums of money, a great quantity of silk stuffs, a proportionate quantity of cloth, and as many young wives† as they desired to complete their households. All on condition that they would send him immediately good troops to act under his orders against Lystching.

This deputy arrived at Chinyang at the very time that the Council of the Manchu Princes, was assembled to deliberate on the affairs of their nation. He therefore imparted to them the subject of his coming, in laying before them the proposition of Ousankouei: It was favorably listened to, and immediately accepted with acclamation. It is true, nevertheless, that they had then in readiness only about seven thousand men, who were ordered to set out for China: but they promised to send larger numbers successively; and perhaps never was a promise better kept on a similar occasion, than this was.

However, Ousankouei had set out with his troops, without awaiting the return of his envoy. He learnt on the second day the deplorable death of the Emperor, and the taking of Pekin: but this news which greatly afflicted him, did not cause his zeal to cool, nor him to desist from his object. If he could not now rescue his Master he would at least revenge him, and save the other branches of the family.

Lystching, on his side, early informed of the designs of his new enemy, could not help fearing him from the character they gave him to the usurper, as a man well established in his profession, ardent, intrepid, and who possessed the great art of making himself beloved. What he yet more dreaded in this war, were the succours of those formidable Tartars which this General was reported to bring along with him. Their ancient taste for China, might re-awaken amongst them; and how could they be cured of it if, the troubles of the Empire went on increasing from day to day? The first care of the usurper, then, was to lay this storm without creating an explosion, and by the only means which his skill in seizing all favorable circumstances enabled him to avail of. Ousiang, the father of Ousankouei was at that time at Pekin, where he quietly enjoyed all the pleasures of a happy old age, the fruit of his well spent life. Lystching sent for him, and ordered him to write to his son in an urgent manner, in order to induce him to remain quietly at his post, instead of digging a pit beneath him, that would swallow up himself and all his family.

Not content with this step, the usurper despatched one of his officers on the instant, named Tongong, a man of loose character and very fit to insinuate himself into the confidence of his adversary. This Envoy had orders to proffer to Ousankouei the most tempting offers, even to a portion of the Empire, if he would send back into their holes those Manchus, their common enemies, and unite with the new Monarch to restore peace to the Chinese Empire.

This double attempt to suborn the fidelity of Ousankouei was equally fruitless. Tongong appeared before the General, who would not even deign to listen to him. He ordered him to withdraw at once, if he did not wish to be cut in pieces by men who beheld in him, only the infamous minister of the murderer of their Sovereign. As for the letter of his father, the Chinese General received it with great respect: but in the reply he made to it, he left no room to doubt that his hatred against the tyrant was implacable. After a few tender reproaches which he made the good old man, on his too great facility in receiving the law from a wretch and a traitor, he ended with these energetic words:

"I well foresee, my dear father, that "my enterprise will end in separating me "for ever from you, and I am quite inconsolable: but I will not dishonor you "by my cowardice. No, whatever be the "consequences, nothing on earth shall "make me lay down my arms, until I "have exterminated that robber who "caused the death of our excellent master."

(To be continued.)

* The place wherein the funereal honours are rendered by each family to their ancestors, on a set day appoin ed for their celebration.

† It is an actual fact that the Tartar nations are so overflowing with the male sex, that many men in each tribe are compelled to a life of celibacy. In China on the contrary, the numbers of the fair sex are usually in excess: at least it is very certain that the lower classes, especially in the country, believing that they have too many daughters, are frequently so cruel as to expose their infants on the high road.

An extract of the journal of MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the "Euphrates," thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

(Continued from No. 55.)

July 14.—We spent this day in a very poor and dirty abode in the caravanserai at Daleke, and were happy when we could leave it again on the next day.

July 15.—We were now climbing in the mountains of Farsistan, and experienced a road the worst of all I ever had passed, when we arrived at our camp we took up our abode in a caravanserai.

July 16.—This place we found a little better and cleaner, than all we [illegible] with before, but the many caravans coming and going and the few men in the same for attending upon strangers are unable to keep it cleanly.

July 17.—We arrived to-day after much climbing over a serpentine road, very fatigued at *Kameraj*, a friendly little village, on an altitude about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea with a most lovely and healthy clime, we passed on our way several times through a salt water river, coming out at the mountains, which was very salt, and the natives call it *Roode nimmack.*

July 18.—We arrived to-day in the plain of Kaseroon, and passed Shahpoors ruins but did not visit them; we had only a distant view of the remains of an edifice cut in a solid rock, by *Shahkosrau Parvis*, for his beautiful Queen *Shirinie*, who through her wit and eloquence lives still in remembrance in all the Persian literature.

July 19.—*Kasaroon* is beautifully situated in a long and extensive valley, in which are beautiful gardens and on the eastern extremity is a fine large salt lake, surrounded with numerous tents of the *Khords* and *Illha-hies*; some wandering nomadic Mussulman tribes, of very rude manners and life, but of good complexion and fine figure.

July 20.—We had to-day travelled over a very tedious road, and were now surrounded by a beautiful green forest of oaks and bitter migdalons or almonds, which covered in these parts the mountain ranges, and the scenery was very sublime; we beheld plenty of game, partridges and hares.

July 21.—By every day's march we arrived at a higher level, and to-day we were in a temperature in which the thermometer stood at 65 deg. The valley was nearly barren, but near a small rivulet a beautiful grove of trees gave us refreshing shade for repose. The village was very poor, and termed *Dastergen.*

July 22.—We left this poor village and made good progress; and the next morning we entered the valley of Shiraz and soon arrived at its town in which I resided till the 29th October; during which time I settled the sickly affairs of my companion, and saved amidst much trouble not only the property of this Englishman but even his life; for which, however, I had nothing but ingratitude, for my sympathy.

July 23.—The town of Shiraz, the capital of Farsistan is situated, about 29 deg. 30 m. N. lat. and 51 deg. 25 m. E. long. in a valley of considerable extent, in which at the Eastern extremity is a fine salt lake but I did not see it, and the town is surrounded with many magnificent gardens, of which *Bag-i-tagt*, or the crone garden, cannot pass unnoticed by any stranger.

It is the birth place of the famous "Hafiz," who is so beloved by all who are versed in the Persian language and literature, and his tomb is near the abovementioned lake, in the same vicinity, and greatly venerated by the inhabitants of the place.

This place a few years ago was visited by a fearful insurrection in which many people lost their lives, and a great part of the town fell in ruins caused by the invaders. The great market attracted my notice and I was surprised to behold such a flourishing trade.

I will give a small sketch of the present state of Farsistan in which capital I recently resided.

The country of Fars or the ancient Paras and the Grecian Persis, is situated between *Kermania* on the East and the Gulf of Persia on the West, Laristan on the South and Khorasan on the North, it has an area of several hundred square miles; but very thinly populated. It contains several remarkable towns, and is rich in historical antiquities.

Here a Darius Nothus, prevailed with power, and Alexander the Great crossed it with his divisions; and a Cyrus displayed his glory until in the course of time they became buried, and left nothing but traces of ruins in various direction.

I entered this interesting country at the port of Bushier, of which, I, in the foregoing pages, gave a short description. But reflecting a moment more on the vicinity of this port, where dreariness, solitude, and heat are indeed the characteristics, not only of this town but of all the shores of the Persian Gulf, I make a few more observations.

The cities here and there have all a very poor appearance, and the inhabitants are poor in reality; yet with all this display of mingled poverty, and sterility; the natives are for ever singing the praises of their native land, "Kkak e Iroon," the land of Iran.

The unfavorable impressions which I received, particularly coming from the rich and fertile alluvial plains of Hindostan, were but little removed by a further acquaintance.

Could any scene be more dreary than traversing wastes of great extent, blasted with utter barrenness and covered with a bitter salt; lying, glistening in the rays of a fervid sun, only broken here and there by a mass of dark rocks which are distorted by a strong refraction into thousands of wild and varying forms; all these views impressed me with a sense of desolation which I am unable to describe.

The appearance of the mountains, in these parts, is in general forbidding in the extreme; they present to the eye nothing else than masses of rocks of different colours, splintered by the weather, and start up very abruptly out of the plains.

Even where the mouldering *strata* afford a little soil for wood or herbage, and the verdure of spring has, in some parts, cheered the eye for two short months, it is quickly scorched up, and not a tuft of its rapid but transitory growth remains.

Nor do the plains in the vallies present a cheering prospect. They consist principally of gravel washed from the eminences and these alluvial beds, intermixed with clay, which when devoid of moisture becomes as barren as the very rocks.

No trees, nor shrubs gladden the landscape except the poplar, the stately Chunar, (Platanus Orientalis,) and with them a few Cypresses, rising in some parts above the hovels of the peasants, and with them some fruit trees in their orchards, with a few other trees, planted along the small watercourses for the supply of the required timbers, and these dotting the vast plains between the hilly tracks with their dark foliage, convey to the mind a melancholy, rather than a cheering, impression. Here no green plains nor grassy slopes refreshed my eyes; no majestic woods, parks, sweet retired cottages embosomed in venerable trees; nothing in short calculated to suggest ideas of peace, comfort, or security.

If a traveller has a village or a town in view, all he can make out is a line, or a spot, remarkable for the gardens which usually surround such abodes, and not otherwise to be known from the many ruins, that are everywhere scattered over the country.

The broken caravanserai with its black arches, the square walled fortalice with its crenelated towers, too often the abode of cruelty and robbers; give birth to painful, but not ill grounded suspicion, of the melancholy condition of the inhabitants.

Such is the general scenery throughout Farsistan; there are no constructed roads, and where any were constructed by enterprising men, the government in later years destroyed them, out of fear of foreign invaders; and what we endured during our short marches by night, (and afterwards dy day,) from the heat and fatigue in a road the worst to think of, will be better apprehended by my worthy readers, than I am able to describe.

After having overcome the arduous task in such an unfriendly country, we felt, once more, at home at Shiraz; I and my companion had a severe attack of fever; but through medical aid and careful living, we were afterwards enabled to enjoy this lovely climate.

Much has been said, and has been written about various parts of Persia, and even of the capital of Fars,—the famous city of Shiraz; which, according to some existing tradition, was founded by the brother of "Huja ju ibn yusuff," a tyrannical Arabian Governor, in the year of the Hejira 74, about A.D. 725, but other traditions refer its origin to "Tahmuras Deevebund" or a king termed Fars,—grandson of Noah.

This city may contain about 8,000 houses, although, I noticed its ruins in every direction, and one quarter nearly of the town I beheld almost in ruins, partly occasioned through the insurrection in 1847, and others through the melancholy effects of earthquakes, so very frequent in this valley; which have, of late years, still further reduced the number of habitable mansions.

I estimated the population at upwards of 14,000; but probably, it is less—for it is difficult to ascertain in Persia, a true account concerning the inhabitants so busy between the heaps of ruins.

(To be continued.)

The Quickest Voyage Between Egypt and England.—The Oriental Steam Company's new steamer *Ganges* made her passage out from Southampton to Alexandria in 11 days and 6 hours' steaming, being an average rate of 11½ knots per hour for the whole passage. She arrived at Southampton on the 8th June, having made her passage home in 11 days and 6 hours steaming, or nearly at the same rate as on the passage out. Including the stoppages at Gibraltar and Malta, the actual time occupied on the voyage has been a little under 12 days, being within one day of the actual time now occupied, in transmitting the Overland portion of the mail to Alexandria through France.—*Home News, June 24.*

California Dry Dock.—We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has given the contract for a dry dock in California, to be executed for the sum of Drs. 610,000, being Drs. 122,000 more than some cheap houses offered to take it at. On this fact a correspondent denounces the Secretary, and calls the act a piece of Galphinism. Not so. The Secretary has most likely acted wisely in giving the contract to those who can best perform the work at a good, round, high price. We have no great reverence for low prices, low bidders, or cheap public works. Look at the miserable low-priced system of the public printing during the last two session of Congress. What failures!—*Daily Alta California.*

Pacific Railroad.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the report of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company, made at its meeting on the 31st of March. Since the organization of the company, in March of the previous year, instrumental surveys have been made of three routes to the Gasconade river, all of which are practicable; but the line has been located for only about forty miles, it being deemed unadvisable to decide upon the route until another attempt is made to obtain from Congress a donation of land toward the construction of the road. The cost of the portion located is estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, including lands for building at St. Louis, land damages, superstructure, building machinery and cars.

The amount of private subscriptions to the stock thus far is 544,100 dollars, and of subscriptions by cities and counties 614,000 dollars—making a total of 1,158,100 dollars; leaving 841,900 dollars to be obtained to secure the issue of bonds in its favor by the State. The law for that purpose as it passed the Legislature provided that when 1,500,000 dollars of the company's stock had been subscribed for, the Governor should issue and deliver to the company 50,000 dollars of the bonds of the State, running twenty years, and bearing six per cent interest, for every 50,000 dollars collected and expended of its own money in the actual construction of the road. The amount of those bonds is not to exceed 2,000,000 dollars, and as security to the State for the payment of the annual interest and the ultimate redemption of the principal of those bonds, the company are to mortgage their road and its appurtenances to the State, from time to time, as the bonds are issued and accepted by the company.—*Ibid.*

The following tables were compiled by Captain, John F. Fawcett, of the British Ship *Anne Jane*, now in port, from actual observations during the progress of the late *Ta-fung*, which he has politely handed to us for publication, as they may be interesting to many of our nautical readers; we place them on record:—

Memoranda *regarding the* Barometer, Symplesometer, *and* Aneroid *noted on board the "Anne Jane," during a slight Typhoon experienced at Shanghae, from noon of Wednesday, 27th August,* 1851, *until midnight of the following date.*

Hours.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Barometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Sympiesometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Aneroid.	Hourly rate of fall.	Thermometer Shade.	Wednesday, *Afternoon Remarks, &c.*
1	E.N.E.	3	Bc.	29.80	0.000	29.75	0.050	29.78	0.000	..	P.M.—An unsettled gloomy look in the atmosphere.
2	E.N.E.	*to*	Bcou.	29.77	0.030	29.70	0.050	29.73	0.050	83½	
3	E.N.E.	5	Bcou.	29.73	0.040	29.65	0.060	29.69	0.040	..	
4	E.N.E.	*to*	Coup.	29.67	0.060	29.59	0.010	29.64	0.050	85	4 A.—Drizzling showers increasing wind, gusty, and thick murky weather.
5	N.E. by E.	6	Coup.	29.65	0.020	29.58	0.010	29.62	0.020	..	
6	N.E. by E.	*to*	Coup.	29.63	0.000	29.57	0.000	29.60	0.030	84	
7	N.E. by E.	7	Coup.	29.64	0.010	29.57	0.010	29.58	0.020	..	
8	N.E.	*to*	Coup.	29.64	0.000	29.56	0.010	29.58	0.000	83½	8 A.—Freshening gale and furious gusts, with a thick murky atmosphere.
9	N.E.	8	Coupr.	29.62	0.020	29.55	0.010	29.56	0.020	..	
10	N.E. by N.	*to*	Coupr.	29.59	0.030	29.53	0.020	29.53	0.030	83	
11	N.E. by N.	9	Coupr.	29.57	0.020	29.50	0.030	29.50	0.030	..	Midnight.—Strong gale, furious gusts, continued rain, and thick weather.
12	N.N.E.	10	Coupr.	29.53	0.050	29.47	0.030	29.47	0.030	82	

Remarks on Thursday, *28th August,* 1851.

Hours.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Barometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Sympiesometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Aneroid.	Hourly rate of fall.	Thermometer Shade.	
1	N.N.E.	8 *to* 10	Coupr.	29.49	0.040	29.44	0.030	29.44	0.030	..	A.M.—Torrents of rain continuous.
2	N.N.E.	,,	Coupr.	29.43	0.060	29.38	0.060	29.38	0.060	82½	Very heavy gusts of wind.
3	N.N.E.	,,	Coupr.	29.38	0.050	29.33	0.050	29.33	0.050	..	
4	N.	,,	Coupr.	29.32	0.060	29.27	0.060	29.26	0.070	81	4 A.—A slight appearance of brightening and thinning in the atmosphere.
5	N.	,,	Coqpr.	29.27	0.050	29.23	0.040	29.21	0.050	..	
6	N.	,,	Coqpr.	29.20	0.070	29.18	0.050	29.16	0.050	81½	
7	N.	10	Coqpr.	29.13	0.070	29.11	0.070	29.09	0.070	..	8 A.—Blowing furiously an incessant rain. 8.30—Sudden shift of wind from N. by W. to N.W. by W.—Weather Glasses at their lowest point, viz., *Bar.* 29.05—*Symp.* 29.00—*Aner.* 28.97.
8	N. by W.	11	Coqpr.	29.07	0.060	29.05	0.060	29.01	0.080	81	
9	N.W. by W.	11	Coqr.	29.05	*rising*	29.07	*rising*	29.00	*rising*	..	
10	W.N.W.	10	Coqr.	29.08	0.030	29.16	0.090	29.08	0.080	80	
11	to	,,	Coqp.	29.18	0.100	29.23	0.070	29.19	0.110	..	Forenoon.—Furious gusts with slight lulls occasionally and less rain.
12	West	,,	Coqp.	29.30	0.120	29.33	0.100	29.29	0.100	80	

Noon sky evidently brightening, and weather improving in appearance Rain, occasionally, and a thinning throughout in the atmosphere.

Hours.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Barometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Sympiesometer.	Hourly rate of fall.	Aneroid.	Hourly rate of fall.	Thermometer Shade.	
1	W.	9	Coqp.	29.36	0.060	29.37	0.040	29.36	0.070	..	P.M.—Moderating gradually throughout the afternoon—heavy gusts occasionally.
2	W.	,,	Coqp.	29.45	0.090	29.47	0.000	29.44	0.080	79	
3	W.	8	Coqp.	29.49	0.040	29.53	0.060	29.41	0.040	..	
4	W.S.W.	,,	Coqp.	29.54	0.050	29.59	0.060	29.53	0.050	78	
5	W.S.W.	,,	Bcoq.	29.60	0.060	29.63	0.040	29.57	0.040	..	4 A.—Sky clearing away—scud from N.W.
6	W.S.W.	,,	Bcoq.	29.64	0.040	29.68	0.050	29.62	0.050	76½	
7	W.S.W.	7	Bcq.	29.67	0.030	29.69	0.010	29.65	0.030	..	8 A.—Wind moderating still and fine weather.
8	W.S.W.	,,	Bcq.	29.70	0.030	29.71	0.020	29.68	0.030	75½	
9	W.S.W.	5	Bc.	29.74	0.040	29.75	0.040	29.71	0.030	..	
10	W.S.W.	,,	Bc.	29.78	0.040	29.79	0.040	29.75	0.040	74	Midnight.—Cool and pleasant with little wind.
11	W.S.W.	3	Bc.	29.80	0.020	29.82	0.030	29.77	0.060	..	
12	W.S.W.	,,	Bc.	29.81	0.010	29.84	0.020	29.78	0.010	73	

Friday, 29th August, at 8 A.M.—*Bar.* 29.83 In.—*Symp.* 29.88 In.—*Aner.* 29.84 In.—*Ther.* 74 deg. Shade. Paint airs and fine weather.

Chinese Tariff of 1786.—*(Concluded from No. 24.)*

SCALE OF DUTIES.

		T.	m.	c.	c.
Pearls, Gems, Precious Stones, &c.					
Cornelian Stones,	per 10 catties	1	0	0	0
Seal Stones,	,, 100 ,,	0	1	0	0
Pure Crystal Stones,	,, ,, pieces	0	1	0	0
Broken Amber,	,, ,, catties	0	6	0	0
Red Coral, large,	,, catty	0	5	0	0
Do. small,	,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Do. broken,	,, ,,	0	0	2	0
Tortoise Shell,	,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Pearls weighing each 3 or 4 *le* or less,	,, tael weight	0	0	2	0
Do. do. do. 2 *fun* or more,	,, each	0	0	5	0
Do. do. do. 8 or 9 *le* or 1 *fun*,	,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Do. do. do. 6 or 7 *le*,	,, ,,	0	0	1	0
Crystal-ware pots, basons, cups, and incense pots of the best descriptions,	every 10 sets	0	4	0	0
Do. second quality,	,, ,,	0	2	0	0
Articles made of "meih phih,"	,, ,, catties	1	5	0	0
Do. do. of Amber,	,, ,, ,,	1	2	0	0
Miscellaneous Articles.					
Lamps, large size using gauze (for glass,)	every 10	1	0	0	0
small do. do. do.	,, ,,	0	5	0	0
Fans gilt,	,, 100	0	1	0	0
Oil paper umbrellas,	,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Beads imitation glass,	,, string	0	0	4	0
Hair († human,)	,, 100 catties	0	4	0	0
Woo ting *se* (black clay,)	,, ,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Chow *se* (inferior clay,)	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Fish roes,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	5	0
Chess boards,	,, 10	0	0	6	0
Charcoal,	,, 1,000 catties	0	0	8	0
Coal,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	6	0
Lime,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	6	0
Dolls of silk,	,, 100	0	0	0	0
,, ,, clay,	,, ,,	0	0	0	0
Plain, and varnished papers *fuss*,	,, ,,	0	0	0	0
Medicines, Drugs, &c., &c.					
Glues various kinds, (tsze ho ken, shih heze, theen chuh hwang, joo kwei, tow kow, ho wei, stag's horns, ho keaou, kwei, and sheep's horns,)	every 100 catties	1	3	6	0
Medicines, &c., (seang phe kaou yo, heung hwang, borax phang sha, sze chuen pei mo and foo tsze, muh shih tsze, loo hwuy, 'aloes,')	,, ,, ,,	1	2	0	0
Khing fun, († sizing for warps,)	,, ,, ,,	1	0	0	0
Yo keo, (horns for medicine,)	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Kwang muh heang, († incense,)	,, ,, ,,	0	8	0	0
Frankincense, joo heang, muh yo, see foo tsze, shih yen, safflower,	,, ,, ,,	0	6	0	0
Gnew hwang and other *Pills* in bundle of 10,	,, bundle	0	6	0	0
Sze chuen khung, († bows and arrows,) tan fan, ken khe, († the medlar,)	,, 100 catties	0	5	5	0
Tea,	,, ,, ,,	0	3	3	0
Muh heang, (incense,) camphor, sha jin, tang kwei, keang kwo, fuh ling and the *fee tasty* vegetables, († garlic, &c.,)	,, ,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Bitter herbs, deer's horns,	,, 10 ,,	0	0	0	0
Ginseng, ping pheen, musk, gnew hwang, heang tan,	,, catty	0	3	0	0
Red grass, (Reeds for mats,)	,, 100 catties	0	0	0	0
Cloves,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	0	0
'Yuh kin,'	,, 10 ,,	0	0	0	0
Sze chuen, pei tsze,	,, 100 ,,	0	0	0	0
Various drugs, medicines, &c., &c.,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Small wei heang, (incense,)	,, ,, ,,	0	0	8	0
Rhinoceros' horns,	per pair	0	0	6	0
Woo mei, († black plums,) and Alum,	every 100 catties	0	0	5	0
Mother of Cloves,	,, catty	0	0	5	0
Centipedes, and snakes, († skins,)	,, 100 pieces	0	0	3	0
'Khe' snakes, †	per pair	0	0	1	0
Sea horses,	,, ,,	0	0	0	5
Colours, Paints, &c.,					
Indigo in jars, († liquid,)	per 100 catties	1	6	0	0
Copper green, (verdigris,) stone green, and other green paints,	,, ,, ,,	1	2	0	0
Vermillion,	,, ,, ,,	1	0	0	0
Best stone blue,	,, 10 ,,	1	0	0	0
Middling stone blue,	,, ,, ,,	0	7	0	0
Best black paint,	,, 100 ,,	0	8	0	0
Rattan yellow paint,	,, ,, ,,	0	6	0	0
Stone do. do.	,, ,, ,,	0	3	0	0
White lead,—fae chow, hwang chow, and teen hwa, &c., (a blue flower,)	every 100 catties	0	2	4	0
Black paint, middling quality,	,, ,, ,,	0	4	0	0
Sapan-wood, best,	,, ,, ,,	0	2	0	0
Do. middling,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	5	0
Do common,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Cinnabar,	,, catty	0	0	4	0
Cakes of red leaven, (†	,, 100 catties	0	0	4	0
Liquid Indigo,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Light coal or charcoal,	,, ,, baskets	0	0	2	0
Heavy do. do.	,, 100 catties	0	0	1	5
Incense, &c.					
'Ho heang,'	every 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Best sandalwood,	,, ,, ,,	0	7	0	0
Gum benjamin,	,, ,, ,,	0	6	0	0
Second quality sandalwood, and hwang shuh heang,	,, ,, ,,	0	5	0	0
Incense bags, true incense, joss sticks, kwei heang, lan heang,	,, ,, ,,	0	4	0	0
Inferior incense, jay heang,	,, ,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Kea nan incense,	,, ,, ,,	0	2	0	0
All sorts of coarse incense,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Chin heang,	,, catty	0	0	8	0
Quick descending incense,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	8	0
Thoo yay heang, (native,)	,, 100 catties	0	2	0	0
Yay heang,	,, ,, ,,	0	3	0	0

		T.	m.	c.	c.
Various Mixed Articles.					
Soo ho *oil*,	every 100 catties	1	3	0	0
Quicksilver,	,, ,, ,,	1	0	0	0
White wax,	,, ,, ,,	0	8	0	0
Yellow (bees') wax, and raw paint,	,, ,, ,,	0	4	0	0
Boiled paint or varnish,	,, ,, ,,	0	2	4	0
Canton glue,	,, ,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Tung oil, khew oil,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	8	0
Wine medicine,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	4	0
Wine, water glue, (†	,, ,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Soap,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	0	8
Lead leaf, not papered, (†	,, catty	0	3	0	0
Do. papered, (†	,, ,,	0	2	0	0
Gilt sheep skin paper, (†	,, 100 sheets	0	1	2	0
Large flying gold leaf,	,, ,, bundles	0	0	6	0
Small do. do.	,, ,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Gold and silver paper,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	0	6½
Paper Articles.					
Coarse paper,	every 100 catties	0	0	6	0
Fine figured paper,	,, 1,000 sheets	0	0	6	0
White paper, note paper, writing paper, Japan paper, &c.,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	5	0
Flowered paper,	,, 100 catties	0	0	5	0
Red paper, paper for books, and large oiled paper,	,, ,, sheets	0	0	3	0
Parcel paper,	,, 1,000 ,,	0	0	3	0
Japan paper, small size,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	2	0
Best cotton paper, (†	,, 100 ,,	0	0	2	0
Grass or straw paper,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	1	8
'Teen' chang paper,	,, picul	0	0	1	8
Small oiled paper,	,, 100 sheets	0	0	1	5
Sand paper,	,, 1,000 ,,	0	0	1	5
Black and gilt paper,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	0	8
Large sized paper, and bamboo paper,	,, ,, ,,	0	0	0	5
Skin, Grass, and Straw Articles.					
Large drums,	every 10	0	2	0	0
Skin cases,	,, 100	0	1	5	0
Small drums,	,, 10	0	0	2	0
Best variegated mats, (†	each piece	0	1	5	0
Middling do. do.	,, ,,	0	1	0	0
Inferior do. and fine rattan mats,	,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Rattan pillows,	every 100	0	1	0	0
Coarse rattan mats,	,, piece	0	0	1	0
Grass or reed do.	,, 100 pieces	0	0	8	0
Fine dragon do.	,, piece	0	0	5	0
Coarse reed do.	,, 100 pieces	0	0	4	0
Rushes do. do.	,, ,,	0	0	0	8
Large coarse bundle mats,	,, 1,000 ,,	0	0	6	0
Sundries.					
Pots for melting silver in,	every 100 sets	0	0	0	5
Fine silk drawings († embroidery,)	,, 10 ,,	0	4	0	0
Drawings on lanterns, &c.,	,, frame	0	2	0	0
Old celebrated drawings,	,, set	0	0	3	0
New do. do.	,, ,,	0	0	1	0
Wood and Bamboo Materials.					
Best frames or dishes, for fish,	every set	1	2	0	0
Middling do. do. do.	,, ,,	0	8	0	0
Inferior do. do. do.	,, ,,	0	5	0	0
Red sandalwood,	,, 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Red or coloured elm wood,	,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Other woods in lengths,	,, pieces	0	3	0	0
Ebony,	,, catties	0	1	5	0
Fir cuttings, lengths,	,, set	0	1	5	0
Flowered pear wood, iron pear wood,	,, 100 catties	0	1	2	0
Coal black wood,	,, ,,	0	0	6	0
Wood in lengths exceeding 5 feet long,	,, piece	0	8	0	0
Do. do. do. 4 ,,	,, ,,	0	3	0	0
Do. do. do. 3 ,,	,, ,,	0	2	0	0
Do. do. 2½ to 3 ,,	,, ,,	0	0	5	0
Do. do. 2 to 2½ ,,	,, ,,	0	0	3	5
Do. do. 1½ to 2 ,,	,, ,,	0	0	1	5
Do. do. 1 to 1½ ,,	,, ,,	0	0	0	5
Do. do. less than 1 ,,	,, ,,	0	0	0	2
Planks, san pan,	,, 10 planks	0	0	1	2
Do. sung pan,	,, ,,	0	0	0	9
Timber cuttings from *san* wood,	,, piece († lot)	0	0	0	5
Large hairy bamboos,	,, 100 pieces	0	1	0	0
Small do. do.	,, ,, ,,	0	0	5	0
Long fine do.	,, 10 bundles	0	0	4	0
Skin and twig do. hard,	,, 100 catties	0	0	2	0
Do. do. do. soft,	,, ,,	0	0	1	0
Poles for carrying burthens,	,, piece	0	0	2	0
Shoe soles in the rough (of wood),	,, pair	0	0	1	6
Bundles of wood,	,, bundle	0	0	1	2
Husks of Pepper corns,	,, 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Rush lamp-wicks,	,, ,,	0	2	0	0
Hemp, yellow and white rattans,	,, ,,	0	0	8	0
Yellow raw hemp and candle-wicks,	,, ,,	0	0	3	0
Straight wood, (†	,, 1,000 ,,	0	0	2	0
Fire wood,	,, ,,	0	0	2	0
Straw shoes, (†	,, 100 ,,	0	0	2	4
K'hew tsze,	,, ,,	0	0	2	0
Cocoa-nuts,	,, ,,	0	0	1	8

In translating this Tariff, no doubt there have been errors which, a revised translation, and a better acquaintance with the names of the various articles used by the Chinese would enable one to correct—allowances must be made for whatever errors are discovered. The Tariff is supposed to be *that* at present in use here by the Chinese, except as regards the articles Tea and Silk, and it is worth some one's while to ascertain and *make public* the *time* when the export duty on these was *altered*, and also to make public a copy of the order or proclamation announcing such alteration. Did not some of the Year for Russia formerly go through Shanghae, and was not the alteration here alluded to the cause of the route being changed to a more inland one?

S——

Last week, the day after the typhoon, as Dr. Murray was proceeding down the river in a Chinese boat, when about a-third of the way down, the boat met a very heavy sea which made it lean over, and whilst in this state a squall struck her bottom and completely capsised it; fortunately Doctor M. and the other men, got on to the capsised boat and were thus exposed for a full half hour to the hot sun without any covering to their heads. Many Chinese boats passed up and down the river but none would come nigh them to give the slightest assistance although invited to do so; at length one approached with the purpose of picking up any thing that could be got, when a wave struck the approaching boat, turned it nearly round towards Doctor M. and he seized a boat hook that projected from it and thereby secured the other boat, and all got safely on board. The Chinaman however would not assist them to go either up or down the river, until threatened that his tackle should be thrown overboard, and he then secured another boat, which brought them safely to land. Doctor M. lost his books and clothes,—every thing being thrown out of the boat. It is really disgraceful, that such a circumstance as the neglect of these China-men should go unpunished.

A gentleman at San Francisco, had suggested a new method of raising water by heating the common air within an apparatus prepared for the operation:—

Air expanded by heat on the surface of the earth, has a tendency to rise into the colder regions above, This air, simply heated by the rays of the sun, or in cold weather by artificial heat, can be made to bring forth motion and power sufficient to work a pump, or other machinery, and carry water to a height proportionate to the structure which conducts the air.

The building and mechanism are very simple, and of light structure, and can be put up at a trifling cost.—*Daily Alta California.*

Shipment of Gold Dust.—Adams & Co., shipped per S. S. *Panama*, yesterday 323,706.87 dollars. The exchange account by this steamer was over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—*Ibid.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Martin Frederick*, from Singapore:—

Tin,	60	piculs.
Kranga Wood,	127	,,
Rattans,	100	,,
Flints,	500	,,
Mangrove Dark,	200	,,
Ebony,	400	,,
Banfanga Wood,	2	,,
Camlets,	10	pieces.
Printed Cotton,	100	,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 2, Sea Witch, *for* London.
2, Ariel, (Am.) ,, New York.

Outward Board.

—, Ann, (Dut.) *for* London.
—, D. Godfrey, (Am.) ,, Boston.
—, Frederick Wilhelm, (Dan.),, Singapore.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Equator, John Bunyan, John Dugdale, and Sea Queen.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Crisis, James Scott, Jeremiah Garnett, and Sunda.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Acadia, Druid, and Eleanora.
California.—Stag Hound.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Eucles, Iona, Island Queen, Mary and Ann, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Quentin Leitch.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600	,,
Sarsnets,	6,000	,,
Sorts,	4,500	,,
Total Pieces,	92,600	

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1850.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.
Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.
Shanghai, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 5	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Leisk	Hongkong	Aug. 20	General	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 5	Audax	B. schr	151	Macintyre	Hongkong	Aug. 22	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 30	Ariel	A. ship	628	Brewston	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
Sept. 1	Sea Witch	B. bark	336	Gribble	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 3	D. Godfrey	A. bark	230	Young	Boston	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 4	Anna	Du. bg.	300	Kleynenberg	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 4	Frederick Wilhelm	Da. sh.	430	Paulsen	Singapore	Sundries	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Abergeldie,	London	600	April 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	,, 17	2,859,288	240,700	240	400
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	,, 26	346,570	86,850	124	..
Equator,	London	235	May 8	670,800	..	712	1,000
Sunda,	Liverpool	381	,, 24	2,874,555	116,360	1,090	85
Sea Queen,	London	372	,, 24	2,686,900	182,563	1,045	250
Jeremiah Garnett,	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	96	..
John Dugdale,	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.		
Anne Jane	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	F. or Charter	
Annette Gilbert	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	F. or Charter	
Audax	Sept. 5	B. schr	151	Macintyre	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Countess of Seafield	Sept. 5	B. ship	450	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Emily	Aug. 16	B. bark	253	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Euphrates	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
General Michells	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Green Point	Aug. 20	A. bark	510	Wardle	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Heroine	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Josiah Quincy	Aug. 1	A. ship	475	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Lady Macdonald	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Lantao	July 15	A. ship	395	Bradbury	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Lydia	Aug. 24	A. schr	161	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Martin Frederick	Aug. 20	Pru. bq.	395	Schutz	Lindsay & Co.		
Mencius	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Menzies	Aug. 7	B. ship	448	Braithwait	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Nerbudda	Aug. 11	B. bark	428	Main	J. M. Smith & Co.	N. S. Wales	Early
Oliver Cromwell	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Du. sh.	617	Kievyt	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Panic	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Prince	Aug. 2	B. brig	268	Richards	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Propontis	June 28	B. schr	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	F. or Charter	
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Man & H. Town	Early
San Benito	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.		
Serafina	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Siam	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spec	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Wellington	Aug. 7	A. ship	700	Mayo	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,170
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,654	6,449,037	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,031	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,987	2,370,073	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Boxes	*Silk Piece* Goods Packages	*Wool* Bales
July 5	Mandarin,	344	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	252	..	..	..
,, 9	Reindeer,	327	Cork	..	..	..	..	231,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,442	240,891	..	..	..	..
,, 14	Oriental, (Am).	1003	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	466	..	..	..
,, 14	Dss. of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	..
,, 17	Androklos, (Dan)	300	Liverpool	363,200	9,800	..	..	373,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,000	135	..	..	..
,, 19	Dullius,	327	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	145
,, 22	Roman, (Am.)	691	London	..	..	..	..	549,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549,600	737	..	..	..
,, 25	Swithamley,	700	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785,830	844	..	..	..
,, 27	Emu,	381	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,237	..	..	..	..
,, 31	Benares,	523	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,080	284	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
Aug. 4	Magellan,	358	London	251,000	..	32,495	17,000	300,495	..	..	..	2,500	..	9,400	11,900	312,395	689	..	..	..
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383,677	18	..	..	..
,, 7	Ken,	327	Liverpool	222,200	..	..	..	222,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,500	90	..	..	..
,, 16	Lord Hardinge,	434	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	486,796	..	..	..	18,500	..	3,800	22,300	486,796	..	..	..	..
,, 23	Ham. Mitchell,	460	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496,058	898	1	3	..
,, 24	Christian,	380	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336,479	125	..	..	..
,, 25	[illegible]er,	410	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385,773	140	..	..	..
,, 26	Herald,	307	Leith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365,154	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Sea Witch,	336	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254,000	910	..	..	6
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3	6
Sept. 4	Anna, (Dut.)	300	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,000	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silk.* Bales	*Silk.* Cases	*Silk Piece* Goods.	*Nankeens.* Pieces	*Nankeens.* Cases
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	New York																	
,, 24	Candace	398	New York																	
,, —	Ariel	628	New York																	
,, —	D. Godfrey	230	Boston																	

The Cargoes of the above vessels have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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